

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, February 12, 1864.

[No. 32.]

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:
One copy one month, \$1 00
One copy three months, 2 75
One copy six months, 5 00

Rates of Advertising:
Ten lines or less, one insertion, \$1 50
Ten lines or less, each subsequent insertion, 1 00
One-fourth column, one month, 15 00
One-half column, one month, 25 00
One column, one month, 45 00
Business Cards, per month, 5 00

Job Work,

SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms,
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the
DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will
meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor
of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. E. D. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for
the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in
the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting
Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the
highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of
Officers' Military Uniforms. jan7:1f

DENTISTRY.

D. WM. H. GROVES, late of San
Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechan-
ical Dentist. Office, next door to the
National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27:1f

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this
City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied
of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or
before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.
G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y
Jordan Silver Mining Co.
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1864. feb3:1m

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now
prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a
first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (5)
dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality
superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of
my Coal is identical with the famous Cannon Coal.
Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Tele-
graph Office, G. S. L. City. jan18:1h

GEO. W. CARLETON.

NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having re-
ceived Patents, Cuts, Bank note paper and other
material from California, we are now prepared to ex-
ecute in the finest style, certificates of stock for Mining
Companies incorporated either in this Territory, Cali-
fornia, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING
for Mining Companies executed with neatness, and
dispatch and on reasonable terms.

JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first annual meeting
of the stockholders is called for Tuesday, the 16th
instant, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Secretary's Office, in
Great Salt Lake City.

The object of said meeting is to elect a Board of
Trustees for the ensuing year.

By Order of the President.
G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 21, 1864. feb5:2w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. W.
Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal
Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
claims against said Company will be settled by George
W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest
in said Company. feb5:1f

G. W. CARLETON,
WM. GALBRAITH.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF IN-
forming the public that he has fitted up and
opened a neat and

COMMODIOUS SALOON

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where
he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him
with their patronage. jan20:1f

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by
jaub-dw:1f **WALKER BROS**

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Col. McConnell's Expedition.

GALLATIN, Tenn., 8th.

The expedition under command of
Col. McConnell, out eleven days, has
returned, having travelled over three
hundred miles; killed thirty-three guer-
rillas, took a hundred or two prison-
ers, captured a hundred horses and
mules, and a considerable quantity of
stolen property.

Sumner's Amendment to the Constitution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th.

A Washington special says: Sum-
ner's amendment to the Constitution,
proposed in the Senate yesterday, reads
as follows: Everywhere within the
limits of the United States and each
State and Territory thereof, all per-
sons shall be equal before law, so that
no person can hold another as a slave.
In a test question, on its indefinite
postponement, the vote stood, 8 ayes,
31 nays. Bills were also introduced
by Sumner repealing all laws provid-
ing for rendition of fugitive slaves
and providing that there shall be no
objections made to any witnesses in
United States Courts on account of
color.

Important Military Changes.

NEW YORK, 8th.

Specials say that the Secretary of
War will, this week, issue an order to
raise cavalry and infantry regiments
of twenty-four hundred men each, by
consolidation. Further regiments of
of cavalry will also be stopped.

The proof against Surgeon-General
Hammond, now on trial, is said to be
very strong.

The War Department has issued an
order that all enlisted men in the reg-
ular army, whose terms of service ex-
pire in the present year, will be per-
mitted to re-enlist any time before
March first, and on re-enlisting will
receive the three hundred dollars
bounty.

The case of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company against Wm. H. Joliffe,
will probably come before the Supreme
Court this week, and be followed by
other California cases.

Polk's Forces probably attacked by McPherson.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8th.

A Memphis letter of the fourteenth
says: Information from Vicksburg is
that the sixteenth army corps moved
forward last week, following the sev-
enteenth corps under McPherson, who
has advanced before this time. They
have reached Jackson, probably, and
attacked Polk's forces at Meridian.

Particulars of the Rapidan Re- connoissance.

WASHINGTON, 8th.

The Evening Star has the following:
Parties from the front report that we
experienced considerable loss on the
return of our troops from the late

demonstration. It is stated that some
of our pontoons were lost at the Rap-
idan, whereby the enemy was enabled
to pick up some of our men who
have not re-crossed. It is also stated
that a rebel cavalry force, crossing
above Martin's ford, intercepted a
couple of our regiments, who were
forced to cut their way through with
considerable loss. These reports, it
should be added, are not at all defi-
nite, and have not, up to noon to-day,
been confirmed by anything received at
the War Department. Parties arriv-
ing from the front this morning state
that when our troops pushed across
at Germania Ford, they found the rebel
rifle pits in that vicinity occupied by
but 25 pickets, who threw down their
arms and surrendered. The forces
pushed ahead in the direction of Or-
ange Court House, but had hardly
progressed two miles when they were
opened on from twelve guns. Attack-
ing the rebels, forcing, making and
supporting these guns, we drove them
from their position with considerable
loss in wounded. Our loss in the
affair was in the 35th Massachusetts.
Our infantry then re-crossed the Rap-
idan, leaving a force to hold the rifle
pits, until the operations of our cav-
alry, that had moved in a circuitous
route, had terminated. Heavy firing
is said to have been heard yesterday.
It was believed about Culpepper that
our cavalry were then engaged with
the enemy, which it had been seeking.

The Confiscation Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8th.

A special to the Post says: The inten-
tion of the Military Committee of the
House, is to press the Confiscation Bill
to a vote as soon as possible.

Arrest of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Feb. 8th.

E. W. Greene, Postmaster at Mal-
den, has been arrested for the murder
of young Converse, assistant cashier
of the Malden Bank. The murder was
committed on the 15th of Dec. Greene
confesses his guilt. Most of the money
stolen has been recovered.

Bank Statement—More About the Reconnoissance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8th.

The bank statement shows an in-
crease of loans to seven hundred and
eighty thousand; decrease of specie,
to one hundred and thirty-three thou-
sand; increase of deposits to thirty-
one hundred and eighty thousand.

A Washington special says: At 8
o'clock Saturday morning the 3d army
corps marched to the Rapidan and laid
their pontoons in the face of the ene-
my, and despite a desperate resistance,
crossed, taking many prisoners. At
4 P. M., the 2d corps crossed and joined
the 3d. The advance was highly sat-
isfactory. Important movements may
be looked for. An officer who left
Mitchell's station this morning says:
About dusk last night the rebels threw

a large force of infantry and artillery
down towards Raccoon Ford, opening
a fire with artillery upon our troops
stationed there. During the night we
moved re-enforcements to the front.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th.

SENATE.—Sumner presented a me-
morial of colored men of Philadelphia
asking the privileges of elective fran-
chise; referred to Committee on Free-
dom and Slavery. Sumner introduced
a joint-resolution to amend the Consti-
tution of the United States so that all
persons shall be equal under the law,
whether white or colored, and that no
person hereafter be held in bondage.
Referred to Judiciary Committee. An-
thony moved the repeal of the joint-
resolution to amend the Constitution
of the United States, approved March
2d, '61; referred to Judiciary Commit-
tee. This amendment would give Con-
gress power to abolish slavery through-
out the country.

HOUSE.—Debated the Enrollment
Bill until its adjournment. An amend-
ment was adopted making all able-
bodied negroes, between eighteen and
forty-five, liable to draft. This was
subsequently stricken out.

The enabling acts for Nevada and
Colorado, defeated at last session, were
re-introduced in the Senate to-day.

Another Naval Expedition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9th.

A Cairo letter of the 8th says: An-
other important naval expedition is on
the tapis. Admiral Porter is very
active hurrying up the completion of
the gunboats building on the Ohio and
Mississippi, in putting the squadron
on a thorough and formidable war
footing. There is great activity here,
at Mound City, Carondelet, and other
naval depots. Workmen in the yards
are employed day and night. Orders
are given to have the boats ready by
an appointed time. The fleet will be
very formidable and will rendezvous
at Memphis, to be ready, it is thought,
to start on a mission some time in
March. The correspondent predicts
that an expedition will go up Red
river and co-operate with the projected
military movements in Arkansas, Tex-
as and Louisiana.

An officer from Knoxville reports
that considerable reinforcements have
reached there within the last two
weeks. Communication with Nash-
ville is kept up via Chattanooga, over-
land by Jackson ford. Clinton county,
between the Holstein and French
Brood rivers, remains as debateable
ground and is scouted by both par-
ties.

The Band of Whites and Indians under Thomas Dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th.

Gen. Grant telegraphs that the ex-
pedition sent against Thomas and his
band of whites and Indians at Qualla-
town was completely successful. They
surprised the town, killed and wound-
ed 215, captured 50 prisoners and
dispersed the remainder of the gang to
the mountains.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Friday Morning, February 12, 1864.

Gold versus Greenbacks.

California just now seems to be in a perfect furore over the proposed repeal of what is termed the "Specific Contract Law." Last year the Legislature passed an Act authorizing contracts to be made on the basis of gold coin (the universal currency of the State) and making it obligatory to tender payment on such contracts in gold, and not Treasury Notes. This Act it is proposed now to repeal, as being in conflict with the Act of Congress making Treasury Notes a legal tender for all debts. The question simply is shall Greenbacks in that State be an article of Commerce, and gold the recognized currency; or shall gold be the article of Commerce and Treasury Notes the currency, as in all other States of the Union. The question undoubtedly has many sides to it, and at this distance, we may not be competent to express an opinion, but it does strike us that California is jeopardizing her good name as a loyal State in adhering to a law, the spirit if not the express terms of which, is in direct conflict with laws of Congress and the policy of the Government. The tendency of her Specific Contract Law is unquestionably to weaken the hands of the Government when every effort of every loyalist should be to strengthen them. The currency of the country is the vital point in our National welfare—and a sound, universally respected and sustained currency is as essential to the overthrow of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, as an army with banners. In vain will our brave Volunteers battle on bloody fields, undergo the hardships of campaigns, and rout the traitor foe, if the Government fails in the sinews of war, only obtained by means of the National currency. It may be said—it is said, that to recognize the Treasury Notes as legal tenders for all debts, would materially interfere with the interests of California commerce and uproot mercantile prosperity. But at best the argument resolves itself into a question of dollars against Country—interest versus patriotism. Other States have freely given up their long continued prosperity.—yea, more—the life-blood of thousands of their hardest and most cherished sons, in order that the Union might be preserved, and the Constitution of our fathers receive no detriment. Shall California, then, exempt from the ravages of war, enjoying the benefits and blessings of perfect peace and the protection of the Constitution and laws, pause to balance in the scale her petty interests against all that the patriot holds dear? We trust not. It would shame the cheeks of the loyal sons and be doing injustice to her well earned fame as the most loyal State in the Union. It may be contended that the benefit to accrue to the Government, by the repeal of the Specific Contract Law would in no manner be commensurate with the evil to California, and that her course would thus be justified.

This is but another phase of the same argument with which nullifiers in South Carolina consoled themselves in the dark days of 1832, and which their successors at Montgomery, Ala., blazoned to the world in 1861. We know that California is right on the Union question—would sustain the Government, and crush out treason with all her powers; has already done much to that end, and excelled them all in unselfish contribution to the sick and wounded heroes on both fields; but let her statesmen and legislators look to it, that in this matter of currency they do not cast a shadow over the fair fame of the Pacific State.

Our dispatches to-day from San Francisco contains some interesting items of information on this subject.

PROF. SIMMONS.—This wonderful magician, having concluded his engagements at the City Theater, will honor the soldiery "or any other man" with one of his entertainments, at the Camp Douglas Theater, on Saturday or Monday night next. As soon as the arrangements are completed, due notice will be given.

We call attention to the Card of Mr. Jennings, in our advertising columns.

THEATRICAL.—On Wednesday Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello" was repeated to a well filled house at the City Theater. The piece went off rather better than on its first presentation. We noted some improvement in Mr. Irwin's Iago, which was all that could be desired. The Duke (Mr. Ottinger) was up in his part, and did not, as on the previous occasion, omit about half of his retiring speech. On the last two Theater nights, we have noticed with pleasure a marked and decided improvement in the acting of Mr. Simmons. He has, to a very great extent, dropped the little peculiarities which we have heretofore suggested as not just the thing, and played Cassio in much better taste and with more moderation than anything we have before seen him attempt. He deserves, as he receives, commendation for it. Mr. Snow as Othello, was more at ease Wednesday night, and did very well—not so well, however, as in *Matheo Elmore*, a few nights previously.

The farce of "Valet-de-Sham" went off with a continued roar, and with a snap which was very creditable. Margetts rather outdid himself and gagged the piece through from end to end with the happiest hits. While Mrs. Romney brought down the house with quaint allusions to local matters, highly appreciated by the whole audience.

Artemus Ward and the renowned Professor of the Black Art came in for a full share of the fun and we are in doubt which got the worst of it—the professional joker or the celebrated trickster. The splendid drama of the Corsican Brothers is announced for to-morrow (Saturday) night.

In the late examination of the Chesapeake pirate case at Halifax, police officers testified to the direct and effective efforts of the citizens to prevent the arrest of the pirates and murderers. The officers were held or otherwise prevented from making arrests. This was a way we suppose of securing the South "belligerent right!"

Masters a little blind and servants a little deaf get along together admirably.

CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Reduction in the Price of Blasting Powder—The Specific Contract Act; Sec'y Chase Urges its Repeal—Vigilance Committee in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, with passengers from New York, has arrived from Panama. Also ships *Brewster*, from Boston; *Twilight*, from New York; *Electric Spark*, from Boston.

Blasting powder has declined to seven dollars per keg.

The State Senate continues from day to day discussing the proposed repeal of the specific Contract Act of last session. A dispatch has been received from Secretary Chase urging the repeal, which has materially weakened the supporters of the law as it stands. Still petitions continue to pour in from all parts of the State, earnestly opposing the repeal, while no petitions favor it. Governor Low opposes the repeal; also nearly every senator who was formerly Republican in politics will vote against repeal. As we close great hopes are entertained that if the repeal should carry, the Governor will veto it.

Four men charged with murder, were taken from the Jail of Esmeralda, Nevada Territory, yesterday, by a Vigilance Committee, and hanged.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th.

By the *Cromwell* from Orleans the 2d: Banks' letter to the State Convention, says: All persons will be allowed to vote at the ensuing election who have been registered as volunteers under the President's Proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, and in his subsequent orders on the subject; he says he will be glad to appoint Commissioners of elections who will be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to persons otherwise qualified to vote by the State laws. All persons taking the oath on the day of election are authorized to vote. The Free State Nominating Convention met on the night of the 1st. After an exciting time, the Flanders men bolted. The majority then nominated Hahn with a full ticket; all the men are in high standing. The bolters held a separate Convention and nominated Flanders with a full ticket, a portion of whom are on the regular ticket.

The recruiting of Veterans has exceeded all expectations.

An active campaign is looked for soon.

Farragut's fleet has arrived.

Guerrillas in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9th.

At sundown yesterday one hundred and fifty to two hundred guerrillas crossed from Missouri into Kansas near Aubrey, moving in the direction of Olathe. Col. Ford, with 350 men, started in pursuit at midnight. No report of the result is yet received.

Our Forces Near Richmond Again, but do not take it.

FORTRESS MONROE 8th.

The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts: Saturday morning Gen. Butler's forces, under command of Brig-Gen. Wistar, marched from Yorktown via New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, at Bottom's bridge, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond and endeavoring, by surprise, to liberate our prisoners there. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching forty-seven miles in sixteen and a half hours. A force of infantry followed for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed, because, as the *Richmond Examiner* of to-day says, a Yankee deserter gave the information in Richmond of the intended movement. The enemy had felled a large amount of timber so as to block up and obstruct the fords and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge ten hours, Gen. Wistar joined them with the infantry and the whole object of surprise having been defeated, Gen. Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On the march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed with small loss to us. The

march by our infantry (regiments who were colored,) more than eighty miles, was made in fifty-six hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

A dispatch boat, is just in from Newbern: Gen. Palmer reports everything going on well. Losses by us in the way of public property is trifling to mention. We could not desire a more favorable result. The losses in killed, wounded and missing are but few.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th.

The subject of confiscated lands is under consideration with the Committee on Lands. The opinions of those familiar with the policy of the Government, who have given the subject the most careful consideration have been obtained, and it is probable that a bill providing for the disposal of such lands in legal form and giving a clear title, will soon be introduced. The President approves and will sign the joint resolution of confiscation, which passed the House and will no doubt pass the Senate.

A caucus of Republican members of both branches of Congress was held last night at the Capitol, Senator Clark presiding. It was adopted, in the sense of the meeting, that instructions should be sent to the National Republican Committee to fill vacancies from the States not now represented, and also such other vacancies as might exist in consequence of the former members being absent, abroad or on duty in the field. Gov. Solomon of Wis., and Curtin, of Pa., have arrived here. A number of other Governors are also expected. It is understood they are here for the purpose of conferring with the authorities upon refilling old regiments and recruiting under the new order for half a million men.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th.

House—Yesterday, 87 to 14, voted that Field, of Louisiana, is not entitled to a seat.

SENATE—Sumner presented a petition of seven thousand and seven hundred ladies of New York; fifteen thousand and three hundred of Illinois; eleven thousand and six hundred of Massachusetts, and a duplicate number of males, praying for the entire abolition of slavery.

Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee, prohibiting speculation in gold, silver and foreign exchange and for other purposes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10th.

House—Yesterday refused to strike out the clause in the enrollment bill consolidating the classes, 45 against 60.

Senator Sherman's bill introduced yesterday prohibiting speculative transactions in gold, makes all time-sales in specie and Foreign exchange, null and void. Partial payments thereupon are reclaimable by suit, and made the duty of District Attorneys to prosecute, such sub-money reclaimed going in equal parts, to the informer and District Attorney of United States

THE YEAR 1863.

A RECORD OF ITS EVENTS.

Progress of the War for the Union.

The Great Campaigns and Battles.

LIST OF THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

MAY.

First—Gen. Grant's army defeated the Rebels near Port Gibson, Miss.; rebels retreated toward Vicksburg.

Union troops under Gen. Carter captured Monticello, Ky.

Second—Gen. Sedgwick with three corps of the army of the Potomac made a feint below Fredericksburg, and then withdrew his troops to the North side of the Rappahannock, and the 2d and 3d corps were sent to reinforce the principal force under Hooker at Chancellorsville; Sedgwick during the day occupied Fredericksburg; meanwhile the battle of Chancellorsville began; "Stonewall" Jackson with 40,000 men fell upon Hooker's right, thus forcing the 11th corps to give way, and giving a severe check to our whole army.

Third—Battle of Chancellorsville resumed; the Union forces made the attack, and after several hours fighting regained all the ground lost on the 2d, but with heavy loss; Gen. Sedgwick during the day stormed and carried the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg.

General Averill's Union cavalry reached our lines after a successful raid into the rebels' lines along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, etc.

Rebels abandoned Grand Gulf, Miss; owing to Gen. Grant's movements and preparations made by Amiral Porter to attack the place; Gen. Grant also defeated the rebels at Fourteen Mile Creek.

Fourth—Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock, abandoning the field of Chancellorsville, leaving their dead; the movement was not discovered by the rebels; our loss in the series of battles here was 15,000, and the rebel loss was fully equal; the rebels lost "Stonewall" Jackson, who died from wounds received, together with many other prominent officers; among our killed were Generals Berry and A. W. Whipple; Colonels McKnight, 105th Pennsylvania; Riley, 75th Ohio; Lancaster, 115th Penn.; Stainbrook, 109th Penn.; Stevens, N. York; Miles, 61st New York; Town, 95th Penn.; Collet, 1st New Jersey; Lieut.-Colonels Scott, 3d Wisconsin; Chapin, 86th New York; Majors Keenan, 8th Penn.; Faxon, 88th New York; Chandler, 114th Penn.; Chapman, 28th Pennsylvania. Among the wounded were Major-Generals Howard, Couch and Sickles; Brigadier-Generals Devens, Mott, Greene, Ward and Geary; Colonels Willets, 12th New Jersey; Pierson, 1st New York; Parks, 2d New York; Burling, 6th N. Jersey; Potter, 12th New Hampshire; Ramsey, 8th New Jersey; Gregory, 91st Pennsylvania; Hayman, 31st N. York; Sewell, 5th N. Jersey; Hecker, 82d Illinois; Noble, 17th Conn.; Von Vegesack, 20th New York; Johns, 7th Massachusetts; Brown, 36th New York; Richardson, 25th New York; Von Gilsa, New York; Ross, 20th Conn.; Deaver, 148th Pennsylvania; Buck, 2d New Jersey; Irwin, 49th Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Colonels Cook, 135th New York; Lounsberry, New York; Collins, New York; Knight, 14th New Jersey; Norton, 126th New York. Majors Angell, 5th N. Jersey; Willoughby, 137th New York; Higgins, 86th New York; Woodhull, 1st Delaware; Thomas, 16th New Jersey; Anthony, 129th Pennsylvania; Cress, 5th New Hampshire. Prisoners: Gen.

Hayes; Col's. Matthew, 128th Penn.; Bostwick, 27th Connecticut; Glatz, 103d Penn.; Packer, 5th Conn.; Town, 95th Penn.

Admiral Porter captured Fort de Russy, at the mouth of the Red river.

Fifth—C. L. Vollandigham arrested in consequence of a disloyal speech, at Dayton, Ohio, under "Order No. 38," issued by Gen. Burnside; great excitement followed at Dayton, and there was an attempt at rescue.

Sixth—Vollandigham appeared before Court-Martial at Cincinnati, but denied the jurisdiction of the Court and refused to plead.

Seventh—Rebel General Van Dorn killed by a man whose wife he had seduced, at Spring Hill, Tenn.

Gen. Banks received from Admiral Porter the command of Alexandria, La., which had been captured by the Admiral.

Rebel batteries destroyed on the Mississippi, at Warrenton, by Union gunboats.

Eighth—Opening of Union bombardment of Port Hudson, La.

Union cavalry, under General Stoneman, arrived within the lines of the Army of the Potomac after a great raid in rear of Lee's rebel army; he divided his force into three columns; one, under Gen. Averill, proceeded direct to Culpepper; a column under General Buford marched to Gordonsville; the third column, under General Stoneman, proceeded direct to Richmond, a portion under Kilpatrick were detached, and went down to the Peninsula to Gloucester Point; Stoneman made a circuit and crossed the Rappahannock in safety; the damage done by this expedition was immense; they destroyed railroads, bridges and depots, factories, mills and forges with grain, provisions, ammunition, etc., taking 500 prisoners, and throwing the people of Southern Virginia into Virginia into a panic; the whole of Lee's railroad communications with Richmond were for a time cut off; the expedition executed this daring circuit and damage with very slight loss.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, giving notice of his intention to put the National Militia Law in force, and giving notice to all aliens who had declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States, that if they remained in the country after 65 days they would be held to be liable to enrollment and draft.

Tenth—Blockade runner West Florida destroyed by several Union gunboats.

Rebel Morgan defeated at Horse Shoe, Kentucky.

Twelfth—Union raid by Col. Davis' cavalry, along the Jackson (Miss.) railroad; they defeated the rebels in engagements at several places, and returned safely, after doing much damage to rebel communications.

General Grant having moved his troops by rapid marches northward "in order to separate the garrison of Vicksburg from the covering arm of Johnson," fought the rebels at Raymond, Miss., and defeated them.

Fourteenth—The city of Jackson, Mississippi, captured by Gen. Grant, after a fight of three hours with forces under Joseph E. Johnston; the enemy retreated northward, having lost four hundred killed and wounded, and seventeen guns; Union loss, seventy killed and two hundred wounded; Jackson was held for three days; before it was abandoned, General Grant burned bridges, confederate works, factories, etc.

Sixteenth—General Grant defeated the rebels at Champion Hills, with severe loss; rebel General Tilghman was among the killed.

Vollandigham found guilty by court martial and sentenced by General

Burnside to be confined at Fort Warren.

Seventeenth—Gen. Grant's troops defeated rebels at Big Black river bridge, capturing thirty pieces of artillery; rebel loss in killed, wounded and captured, about 6,000.

Eighteenth—General Grant's army crossed the Big Black and invested Vicksburg; rebel works at Haine's Bluff, near Vicksburg, evacuated; Admiral Porter's fleet then approached and shelled Vicksburg.

Twenty-first—First assault, with unsuccessful result, on rebel works at Vicksburg, by Gen. Grant.

Twenty-second—President Lincoln directs that Vollandigham be sent across the Union lines instead of being confined in Fort Warren.

Expedition sent by Admiral Porter up the Yazoo river went to Yazoo City, under Lieutenant-Commander Walker, and destroyed three powerful steam rams, one of them iron-plated, a navy yard, with machine shops, saw mills, blacksmiths shops, &c.; the property thus disposed of was worth \$2,000,000.

Rebel encampment at Gum Swamp, North Carolina, was captured, destroyed, and the troops dispersed by an expedition under command of Colonel Richter Jones, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers; on the return the Union soldiers were pursued by the rebels, and skirmishing ensued; Col. Jones was killed inside of our own lines; Union loss 1 killed 7 wounded and 60 missing; rebel loss 3 killed, 5 wounded and 195 taken prisoners.

Gen. Grant made a second unsuccessful attempt to storm the rebel works at Vicksburg; various works were carried on this day and on the 19th, but the loss was fearful, and as re-enforcements were arriving, Grant determined to take the city by regular siege.

Twenty-fourth—Vollandigham, of Ohio, was delivered over to the rebel pickets near Shelbyville, Tenn.; he declared himself a "loyal" citizen, of the Union, banished without cause, but soon after he was received with distinguished honors by rebel Generals and statesmen and nominated for President of the United States by the Chattanooga rebel newspaper.

Austin, Miss., burned in consequence of guerrilla attacks on our gunboats occurring there.

Union expedition from near Vicksburg up the Yazoo succeeded in destroying several rebel steamers and much other property.

Twenty-sixth—Union gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by rebel batteries at Vicksburg; her officers and crew behaved gallantly, and her flag flew to the last.

Twenty-seventh—Rebel works at Port Hudson were assaulted by Gen. Bank's troops, and a portion were taken but the enemy still held out; our loss was about 700; a regiment of loyal negroes of Louisiana won a brilliant name by their gallantry in storming the works, and were highly praised in official quarters; a portion of Admiral Farragut's fleet assisted in bombarding the place during the attack.

Twenty-eighth—Bluffton, S. C., destroyed by a Union expedition from Hilton Head.

Thirtieth—At New Orleans 6,000 negroes, 1,500 cattle, 600 wagons, 3,000 mules and other "spoils" from the Teche country arrived in one immense lot.

[To be continued.]

MANURE FOR SALE.
SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. Jan 27th

S. M. BLAIR,
ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Territory of Utah, will attend to all business in the U. S. District Court, also, in the Territorial District Court, to be held in G. S. L. City at the March Term, 1864, that may be intrusted to his care, in a manner satisfactory. Except business where the Territory is a party. Feb 1st

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS, and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market;

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS, SOAP, etc., etc., etc., HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov 27-dtf A. GILBERT.

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nov 27-dtf RANSOHOFF & BRO.